AMERICAN TELEGRAPH PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,

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To subscribers served by the carriers, the paper will be furnished regularly for ten cents per week, payable weekly. 43 To mail subscribers, \$5 a year; \$2 50 for six months; \$1 25 for three months; 50 cents a month. No paper mailed unless paid for in advance, and discon-tinued when the term paid for expires.

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the public, that his arrangements are such for bring
ing out and forwarding passengers to and from Liverpooby the old and favorite Black Star Line of Packets, sailing
to and from New York and Liverpool every week, as to
ensure cheap and quick charvayances. The ships comprising this fine are all new and first class packets, commanded by old and experienced commanders.

Also, Agent for the Star Line of Ulasgow Packets, sailing every month. Also, Agent for the splendid Line of
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Price of passage from New York to Liverpool, \$130; exhibit one of extra size state rooms, \$325; from Liverpool of New York, £35.

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1724—4

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issount.

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PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE. PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

A Ta meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parkeville Hydropathic Institute, beld firth month 15th, 1850, Joseph A. Weder, M. D., was unanimously elected Resident Physician in the place of Dr. Dester, resigned. Having made various improvements, this institute is now prepared to receive an additional number of patients; and from Dr. Weder's well-known skill and practical experience in Europe, (acquired unstervincenz Preissnitz, the founder of the Hydropathic systems) and for several years past in this country, and particularly in the city of Philadelphia, (where he has had many patients,) the Managers believe the afflicted will find him an able and an attentive physician.

The domestic department being under the charge of a Steward and Matron, will enable the Doctor to devote to the patients whatever time may be necessary.

Application for admission to be made to

Application for admission t

SAMUEL WEBB, Secretary Office No. 58 South Fourth street, residence No. 16 Lo-

gan square, Philadelphia.

General Description of the Purkeville Hydropathic Institute.

The main building is three stories high, standing back from the street about one hundred feet, with a semicircular grass plot in front, and contains thirty to forty rooms. The grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with walks and planted with trees, shrubs, &c. On the left of the entrance to these grounds is a cottage containing four rooms, used by male patients as a bathing house, with every convenience for "packing," bathing, &c.; on the right of the entrance, about two hundred feet distant, stands a similar cottage, used by the ladies for similar purposes.

In the rear of the Institute, at the distance of one hun In the rear of the instance, as the design foot apart.
One of those is the laundry, with a hydrant at the door;
the other two are occupied by the servants.

The hydrant water is introduced into these cottages as well as into the main building, and all the waste water carried off by drains under ground.

carried off by drains under ground.

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Consist of a circular stone building, standing on the brow of a hill, surmounted by a large earlar reservoir containing five hundred barrels, brought from a never-failing spring of pure cold water in the side of the hill, by "a hydraulic ram," a saleacting machine of east iron, that is kept constantly going, night and day, by the descent of the water from the spring. The surplus water is carried from the reservoir to a fountain in the water-works yard, surrounded by weeping willows. In the first story of the water-works is a circular room, containing the douche bath, which is a stream falling from a height of about thirty feet, and can be varied in size from half an inch to an inch and a half in diameter. Adjoining the douche comins a dressing room, with marble tables, &c.; the rising douche (for the cure of piles, &c.) is one of the most complete contrivances of the kind, being entirely under the control of the patient using the same.

There are many other appliances, which can be better understood by a personal examination.

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TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS:

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Cash buyers and merchants generally will do well to call and examine our stock, as our goods are adapted to every section of the country, and we are resolved to spare no efforts to make it the interest of every merchant to favor us with their patronage.

JAMES S. MOULTON, JAMES W. BARBER, ZENAS NEWSLL.

TNew York, March, 1851. TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

mar 24__ New York, March, 1851. VARNISHES, GUN COPALS, SPIRITS, TURPEN TINE, AND AMERICAN LINSEED OIL.

TINE, AND AMERICAN LINSEED OIL.
50 cases Gum Gopal, med. and fine Zanzibar, &c.
400 bbls superior Coach Baly, Carriage Oil Cloth Polish-ing, Flowing, Seraping, Cabinet and Venitian Blind Var-nishes, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.
10 bbls. Sign and Graining Varnish.
5 do white Rowing do
5 do outside do do warranted.

do warranted. do for maps or whips. 5 do outside do 5 do White do 10 do Iron Varnish.

20 do Paintera Japan. 100 do Spirits Turpentine, in glued bbls or half bbls. 000 gallons Austrian Linseed Off. 000 lbs. pure White Lead, in oil, at manufacturera'

prices.

Also, Gum Shellac, Sandrac, Litharge, Red Lead, Dry Phite Lead, in 100 lb. kegs, wholesale and retail, at the sweet market rates.

Persons purchasing the above will do well to call and samine for themselves.

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with a descriptive account of those countries and their inhabitants, from the earliest period of authentic history to the present time. In which the editor has treated not only of the historical events, but also of the manners, customs, religion, literature, and domestic habits of the people of these immense empires.

The embellishments are about two hundred, and of the first order, illustrating whatever is peculiar to the inhabi-

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the work.

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SEARS PICTORIAL FAMILY PUBLICATIONS are decidedly the best backs the agents can possibly em-

SEARS' PICTORIAL FAMILY PUBLICATIONS are decidedly the test books that agents can possibly employ their time in supplying to the people of the United States. They are valuable for reference, and should be possessed by every family in this great republic. There is not a city or town in these United States, not even those of small importance, but contains many citizens to whom these works are indispensable. They are adapted to the iterary wants of the Christian, the patriot, the statesman, and the domestic circle, got up in a superior style of art and workmanship; and are not only such books as will sell, but are such as an agent of good principle will feel free to recommend, and willing to see the purchaser again after they have been bought.

Our Plan.—The plan the publisher has so successfully carried out for several years, is the obtaining responsible ... on as agents, who are well known in their own counties, owns, and villages, and have time and disposition to circulate good and instructive books among their neighbors and friends. Any person wishing to embark in the enterprise will risk little in sending \$20 or \$50, for which he will receive an assortment as he may direct, at the wholesale cash prices.

Enterprising and active men of respectability and good

ale cash prices.

Enterprising and active men of respectability and good diress, would do well to engage in the sale of the above olderess, would do well to engage in the sale of the shove oldered and all postmasters, elergymen, book pediars, and newspaper agents, are respectfully requested to act so ur agents. A handsome remuneration allowed to all he engage in their sale. For particulars address, postald, ROBERT SEARS, 128 Nassau street, N. Y. amblishers of newspapers throughout the United States. paid, ROBBRY Takes, 125 dessay street, 3.1.

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Newspapers copying this advertisement entire, without any atteration or a bridgment, (including this notice,) and giving it a few inside insertions, shall receive a copy of any of our \$2 50 or \$3 works, subject to their order, by sending direct to the publisher.

mar 24—

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(ERICSSON LINE)

When the grant Have resumed their operations for the year with increased means of accommodating the trade between Philadelphia and Baltimore, in the most regular and expeditious manner, and at their former materially reduced prices, being, on dry goods, hardware, &c., only 10 cents per 100 pounds, and but halt the price charged by other lines.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of the facilities and moderate prices of the Line, are advised to give explicit and positive directions for sending their goods to the Eriesson line, and they should be particular to possess themselves of the receipts which are invariably given for their goods. In those are stated the price charged for transportation; and it will prove a protection against the double rates exacted by other lines, who have no published rates.

Goods destined for the West, South, or other places beyond Baltimore, forwarded promptly on the day of their arrival, with every care and attention, free of all charge whatover for this service, in the shape of commissions or otherwise.

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whatover for this service, in the shape of commissions or otherwise.

New York.—Goods shipped from New York, or other places eastward of that city, should be distinctly consigued to A. Obcorse, ir., Philadelphia, to fisure their conveyance by this Line.

Freight to or from Baltimore, as above, 10 cents per 100 pounds. Coarse freights taken at still less rates.

The established character and known reputation of this company is an ample guarantee to those disposed to confide their property to the care of the company.

One or more of the company's boats leaves Philadelphis from the upper side of Chestnut street wharf every day. (Sunday excepted.) at 3 o'clock, arriving in Baltimore early next morning. Apply in Philadelphia to A. GROYES, 1r., Agent,

No. 19 South Wharves, above Chestnut st.

In like manner a boat leaves Baltimore, daily, (Sunday excepted.) at half-past 2 o'clock.

Apply in Baltimore to

J. A. SHRIVER, Agent, No. 3 Light st.,

mar 24—

near the Depot of the B. & O. R. R.

J. A. SHRIVER, Agent, No. 3 Light st., near the Depot of the B. & O. R. R.

D. HODG MAN, 27 Maiden Lane and 50 Nassau street.
(first corner from Broadway.) New York. Factory
foot of Twenty-fourth street, Bast Rivor.
Merchants throughout the United States are respectfully

Merchants throughout the United States are respectfully informed that my spring stock of india Rubber-Goods will be found for superior to any before offered, having bestowed upon each individual article the benefit of my long experience in manufacturing, which enables me to warrant entire satisfaction.

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INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING,
Consisting of Coats, Cloaks, Capes, Pouches, Pants, Overalls, Legzings, Boots, Capes, &c., now so extensively worn by farmers, physicians, drivers, see captains, reliors, &c.

Baptismal Fants, manufactured expressly for the clergy. Ladies' and Centlement's Gloves—a perfect cure for chapped hands by wearing them for a short time, at the same time bleaching and rendering them soft and delicate. These Gloves are also much worn by Hatters, Tanners, Masons, &c., being a perfect protection against acid and line.

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Machine Belting and Steum Packing, in every variety, and cheaper and better than any thing which can be substituted for either. Also, a large stock of Overshoes, Garden and Engine Hose, Whips, Horse Covers, Horse Fenders, Hoof Boots Beds, Life Preservers, Reast Pumps, Syringes, Tobacc Wallets, Finger Stalls, Paper Holders, Door Springs, &c.

India Rubber Balle, and other fancy articles, such as Elastics, Dolls, Dogs, another animals of various kinds. Pure Rubber Cement in hatters' use. All orders executed with despatch. mar 24— D. HODGMAN.

STIMSON & CO.'S

New York, New Orleans, and Mobile Express, ONNECTING with the swiftest and most responsible expresses between the principal towns in Maine, New Iampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island. Con secticut, Lower Canada, New York State, Delaware, Penn yivania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Indiana, Ohlo Illinois, the Western States generally, the Mississippi and linois, the Western States generally, the Mississippl ar labama river towns, and the prominent places in Geo

via and the Carolinas.

Our facilities are so extensive and perfect that we can secure the safe and speedy transportation of freight trunks, packages, and valuable parcels, from one end or the country to the other, and between the most remote

points.

From our many years' experience in the express business, while connected with Messrs. Adams & Co., and our numerous advantages in other respects, (not the least owhich is the confidence and patromage of the New York community.) we feel assured that we shall never cruse to give the most entire satisfaction to our friends, the jewelers, bankers, and mechants generally.

We beg leave to call attention to our California Expression New Orleans, and our Express between New Orleans and Mobile.

Officers: St. Charlos, Hotel Building, New Orleans and

offices: St. Charles Hotel Building, New Orleans, and 19 Wall street, New York. mar 24—tf

EW YORK JOURNAL OF MEDIeine and the Collateral Sciences for
March, 1851.—The March number of this well established journal is now before the public, containing original
communications from the following talented writers of the
Medical Profession: W. H. Van Buren, M. D., case of ovarian tumor, in which death resulted from entero-peritoritiarising from a novel cause, litustrated by a plate; romarkor tetanus, by Ezra P. Bennet, M. D., of Connecticut; rupture of bladder, by J. Enceisand, M. D.; reports of hospital
casea, by F. D. Lente, M. D., and others of much interest
by Drs. Sweat, Church, and Star.
The Foreign and American Medical Retrospect is full
and complete; Bibliographical notices of all the late English and American Medical works, &c.
Published every other month, at \$3 per annum; each
number containing 144 pages.
Specimen number sem to any part of the country gratis
on application, post paid, to B. R. HUDSON, Agent,
mar 24.—

TRISH EMIGRANT SOCIETY.

Office, No. 1 Reade Street, New York. Office, No. 1 Reads Sirect, New Fork.

In consequence of the great number of complaints which have for a long time been made by Lungrants, of frauds committed upon them in the sending of money to their friends in freland, and to eid and protect the Emigrant the Irish Emigrant Society established a fund, deposited in the Bank of Ireland, upon which they draw drafts, payable at eight, at any of the branches of the Bank.

Persons residing out of the city, by enclosing in a letter the sum they wish forwarded, with the plainly written direction to whom and where it is to be paid, will have the same remitted.

same remitted.

There is a great advantage in purchasing the Society's
drafts—that the Bank has a branch in each of the principal towns in Ireland, and thus the losses by discount, and otherwise, are avoided:

The Society keeps an office at No. 22 Spruce street, to which Emigrants can apply to obtain situations, for which bey are fitted.

Orders fruit smaller.

ney are nued.

Orders from employers in the country, stating the serices required, the wages, and the cheapest modes of conreyance, and giving a respectable reference, will meet with
recompt attention. repaires, and giving a respectance restrates, win most with prompt attention.

The Society will be thankful for all circumstantial and early information of any fraud, imposition, or outrage committed on Emigrants, and will endeavor speedilly to apply a remedy.

GRESIORY DILLON, President.

HUGH KELLY,

JAMES RETHINS, Vice Presidents,

JAMES RETHINS, Vice Presidents,

JAMES RETHINS,

EDWARD C. DONNELLY, Corresponding Secretary.

KIERNAN B. DALY, Recording Secretary.

JOSEPH STUART, Treasurer.

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Felix Ingoldsby.

William Redmond,

William Redmond, Francis Mann, James Stuart, Stuart J. Mollan, Cornelius H. Sheehan, John Nicholson. mar 24-Felix Ingoldsby, William Watson, John Marming, Terence Donnelly, James Olwell, Charles M. Naury, Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

CHARLES S. LITTLE, IMPORTER and
general dealer in English, German, and
American Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools,
&c., 33 and 34 Fulton street, opposite the
united States Hotel, New York, respectfully invites the
attention of Merchants, making their purchases, to his
very extensive assortment, comprising every thing in the
line, and to which new and constant supplies are being
added. His variety of Tools is adapted to all the various
branches of mechanics, especially Coopers and Carpenters.
Particular attention given to all orders, all of which are
offered at the lowest market prices for cash or on approved
credit:

offered at the lowest market prices for cash or on approveredit:
Cut and Wrought Nails, Locks and Latchets
Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives
Razors, Scissors and Shears, in great variety
Skates, Slates, Sleigh Rells, loose and strapped
Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Forks, Scythes and Snathes
Rifles, Black Lead Pots, and Sand Crucibles
Pumps, for wells or cisterns; Force Pumps and Hydrs
te Rams

Actings, we re-c Rams
Ames' Pump, Augers and Runivers
Ames' Pump, Augers and Runivers
Turkey Oil Stone, dressed and undressed
Scotch Water of Ayr Stone, for marble polishers
Coopers' Tools, in great variety, of the most celebra
nanufacturers, Albertson, Conger, Horton, Barton,

manufacturers, About the Color of thers Coachmakers' Tools House and Ship Carpenters' Tools Blacksmiths' Tools, Cabinet makers' Trimmings House and Ship builders' Hardware House furnishing Hardware, in great variety Iron, Brass, Copper, and Steel wire Genuine Haarlem Oil, and Nuremberg Salve, 24

nventors and Manufacturers of the Ethiopian and Fir proof Paint, Wilmington, Clinton co., Ohio.

J. H. HAVENS, W. SIYER, & CO., Inventors and Manufacturers of the Ethiopian and Fireproof Paint, Wilmington, Clinton co., Ohio.

W. MYERS, No. 319 Main street, near 8th, Cincinnated It, Ohio, to whom all orders must be addressed. The superiority of this paint over all other, for carriage, house, and ship painting, will be seen in its rapid sale. It is not over four months since this paint has been introduced into market, and our ageat has been able to order one hundred tons. The paint is ground in oil, and put up really for use, from the finent black down to any shade to suit the fancy.

Also, inventors and manufacturers of Tanacre' Blacking. This article is so universally approbated by all who have used it, that it scarcely needs commendation. But to give confidence to those who may not have tried it, we would say that Z. C. Ryon, fromman to A. M. Taylor & Co. Columbia street, Gincinnati, has authorized us to use his name as a recommendation to tanners in general. To all who know Mr. Z. C. Ryon this would be sufficient; but all tanners in the city and country, who have used it, have granted us this privilege. If it were necessary we could fill a newspaper with testimonials: but where all who use are pleased we deem it uncalled for.

The Tanners' Blacking is put up in kegs containing six rallons, ready for use, and will be sent to any point on the canal, railroad, or river, at fifty cents per gallon.

All orders should be addressed, post paid, to

HAVENS & CARROL,

Wilmington, Clinton co., otho; or

Wilmington. Clinton co., Ohlo; or
J. H. HAVENS, Cincinnati.
Also, inventors and manufacturers of a Water-proof.
Blacking for Oil-cloth, that will reduce the cost fifty percent., and will soon be in market.

FREEMAN HODGES & CO., York, (between Broadway and Nassau,) are now re-eiving a rich and beautiful assortment of Fancy Silk and Millinery Goods, to which we would particularly invite the attention of all Cash Purchasers, and will make it an obect for them to give us a call, as we are determined to sel our assortment, for Cash, lower than ever before offered in

his market.
Milliners can supply themselves with every article in
their line, at about the cost of Importation or Auction
prices. Many of our goods are manufactured expressly
for our own sale, and cannot be surpassed for beauty or

ow prices.

Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons, a large variety

Riks and Satins for Bonnets

Embrodered Capes, Collars, Cuffs, and Chemisetts

Embrodered Edgings and Insertings, Swiss and Mu

Thread, Brussols Valenciene, Silk, and Link Int

aces
Embroidered Reverie and Plain Linen Cambric Hkfs.
Gloves and Mits, Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread, and Sewing

Silk
Searfs, Cravats, and Dress IIkfs.
Swiss, Jaconet, Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns
Embroidered, Dannas, and Plain Canton Crape Shawls
A full assortment of Straw Goods
French and American Artificial Flowers
With a large variety not mentioned above.
All wishing to avoid paying long prices will make money by calling and satisfying themselves. (mar 24—tf

RED AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, TOOLS

EED AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, TOOLS, &c. &c. —WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—No. 194½ Market Street, Philadelphia.—We offer to our triends and customers the largest assortment of Agricultural implements, forden Tools, and Seeds ever offered in this market, consisting in part of the following, viz:
PROUTY & MEARS Patent Highest Premium Self-charpening PLOUGHS, right and left handed Side Hill Subsoil, of various sizes, of superior materials and workmanship, warranted to give satisfaction, or the money returned. Four Highest Premiums awarded to these PLOUGHS at the New York State Fair for 1550. Also, iteaches and Bar Share Ploughs.

Spaints Improved Barret Chura, constructed in such a namer that the dasher may be removed from the inside of the Chura by simply unscrewing the handle from the lasher.

selier. Hay, Straw, and Corn Stalk Cutters in great variety.

among which may be found Harvey's superior Premium straw Cutter, of every size.

Also, Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, Fan Mills, Also, Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, Fan Mills, Jorn Shellers, Cheese Presses, Seed Planters, Dirt Scrapers, Sugar Mills, Ox Yokes and Bows, Turnip Drills, Horse Rakes, Grain Cradies, Expanding and Extra Cultivators, Harrows, Snathe, Scythes, Concaved Hees, Spring tempered Cast Steel Ovaland Square tined Manure and Hay Forks, Pruning Shears and Chicels, Beach and Bar Shear Repairing Peeles and Castings, Peruvian, Patagonia and Prepared Guano, together with a complete assortment of trans. Garden, and Field Seed, alter which will be seld at the lowest possible prices, at 1915, Market Street, Philamar 24—44

French and German Looking-Glass Depot,

No. 75 Baltimore Street.

No. 75 Baltimore Street.

DARRATT & DEBEET. Carvers and Gilders, manufactoring Glass and Picture Frames, Window Corniess. Brackets, Bracket Tables, Ceiling Mouldings, &c., &c. Uso constantly on hand, a full assortment of Gilt and Mahogany Framed Looking Glasses. Old work regilt, classes inserted in old Frames, &c. Prices low and work annurpassed in beauty of finish and durability by any their establishment. The public is respectfully invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. SCHNIEWIND & CO.,

MPORTERS, No. 86 Market street, Philadelphia; No. 102 Broadway, New York, are now receiving and offer or sale, at Market prices, an excellent assortment of the ollowing goods: Cloths and Docklins, of Gevers & Schmidt, Schnabel's, lockechurmann & Schroeder, and others, consigned to

ockschurmann & Schroeder, and others, consigned to nem direct from the manufacturers. French, Swiss, and German Silks, Fancy and Staple occls, of the bestmakes and styles, suitable for the spring

Also, sole agency for the United States of J. M. Caron & Co.'s Fancy Gilt and Bilk Buttons, and other fabrics.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

Saxon-English and Latin-English.
The following extracts from the circular lately issued by Professor A. Freitag, a distinguished linguist of Baltimore, will be found of interest. Dr. F. is engaged in the public High School and at St. Mary's College.

Locke, one hundred and fifty years ago, and Horne Tooke, pinety years later remarked.

Horne Tooke, ninety years later, remarked, that "the parent language ought long ago to that "the parent language ought long ago to have made a part in the education of our youth;" yet, it is only after Rask, the Dane, had published his Anglo-Saxon Grammar, and Grimm, the German, his Teutonic Grammar, about thirty years ago, that the study of our mother tongue began in England to be more generally appreciated. At present it is considered an essential in the education of every well-bred Englishman. With us in America, the Anglo-Saxon language has, indeed, figured in the catalogues of our Colleges, hat it was never taught nor learned to any extent, until recently. in 1848, Dr. Klipstein edited an Anglo-Saxon Grammar and Reader. Through his exertions the study of Anglo-Saxon has been introduced into the first Colleges and High Schools of our country, and its claims to usefulness are now becoming more and more understood. Professor John S. Hart, Principal of the Centre High

with the history and resources of the mother tongue. Such a familiarity, and the study by which it is acquired, will soonest correct the habit into which men of liberal education are wont to fall, of using Latin words and idioms, instead of relying upon their own vernacular. The English language, let it be remembered, is composed of two main ingredients. One of these, the Anglo-Saxon, is the native old English, and makes up more than three-fourths of the whole. The other is the Latin, a foreign element, introduced partly from the Normal French at the conquest, and partly from the continued cultivation of Latin and its modern descendants, the French, Spanish and Italian as a part of polite learning. This foreign ele-ment of the language has been heretofore the only part that has received any adequate degree of attention. The Latin at least, and latterly some one or more of its descendants, have formed a constituent part of every course of lib eral study among those who speak the English tongue. Hence, our scholars have been the chief corrupters of the language. Being, by their whole course of study, more familiar with the Latin element than with the Saxon, they very naturally say 'paternal,' and 'connubial,' and 'felicity,' where a different course of study,

or even no study at all, would have led them to say 'fatherly,' and 'married,' and 'happiness.' If the study of Latin is important, because from it we derive one-fifth of the words of the language, how much more important is the study of the Saxon, the mother tongue, which has given us the remaining four-fifths? If every educated man could have the same familiarit with the Saxon that he is obliged to have with the Latin, he would add immensely to his knowledge of the power and resources of his

own language."

The same sentiments are entertained by Professor Fowler, who published last year an English Grammar, in which, though for the first time in America, the modern researches in the Teutonic languages are brought to bear upon the origin and development of the English language, I would add that with us the Anglo-Saxon is the most practical of all the languages, still in another point of view. Being partly the mother, partly the sister of the other Tentonic languages, full two-thinds of it are up to this day alive in German, Dutch, Danish, and Swedish. Upwards of five millions of Germans, Dutchmen, Danes, and Swedes live already in America, and tens of thousands are coming every year, who transmit to their offspring their mother tongue taught in their schools to gether with the English. By making the Angloaxon language a part of the education of our advance that most important and interesting feature in our national intercourse, the oneness and sameness of lauguage throughout our Confederacy, which we may regard as one of the strongest ties that bind our States in union. What can be more truly patriotic? And suppose it should be the case that those sounds of the good old English words and thoughts that may arise from the grave in which an unmindful posterity had buried them, should be considered "vulgar" by a few over-fastidious Latin-English scholars! This can be no reason why our language should be deprived of these highly useful portions of it.

A Sermon on the Folly of Scolding. Fret not thyself in any way to do evil I. It is a Sin against God.

It is an evil and only evil, and that continually. David understood both human nature and the law of God. He says: "Fret not thyself in any way to do evil." That is, never fret or scold, it is always a sin. If you cannot speak without fretting or scolding, keep silence.

11. It destroys Affection. habitual fretter, fault-finder or scolder. Hus-bands, wives, children, relatives, or domestics, have no affection for peevish, fretful fault-find-ers. Few tears are shed over the graves of

Persons of high moral principle may tolerate them-may bear with them; but they cannot love them more than the sting of nettles, been driven to the tavern, and to dissipation, by a peevish, fretful wife. Many a wife has been made miserable by a peevish, fretful husband.

III. It is the Bane of Domestic Happinese A fretful, peevish, complaining fault-finder a family, is like the continual chafing of an affamed sore. We to the man, woman or child, who is exposed to the influence of such a temper in another. Nine-tenths of all domestic rials and unhappiness spring from this source. Mrs. D. is of this temperament. She wonders her husband is not more fond of her company; that her children give her so much trouble; that domestics do not like to work for her; that she cannot secure the good will of people. The truth is, she is prevish and fretful. Children fear her, but do not love her. She never yet gained the affection of young people, nor never will till she leaves off fretting.

IV. It defeats the end of Family Government. Good family government is the blending au thority with affection, so as to secure respect ble attroupement. Happily they dispersed be-and love. Indeed, this is the great secret of managing young people. Now your fetters may cessary.

where they correct one. Scolding at a child, fretting at a child, sneering at a child, treating at a child, sneering at a child, treating the child as though it had no feelings, inspires dread and dislike, and fosters those very dispositions, from which many of the faults of childhood proceed. Mr. F. and Mrs. F. are of this class. Their children are made to mind; but how? Mrs. F. frets and scolds her children. She is severe enough upon scolds her children. She is severe enough upon their faults. She seems to watch them in order to find fault. She sneers at them. Treats them as though they had no feelings. She seldom gives a command without a threat, and a long-running, fault-finding commentary. When she chides, it is not done in a dignified manner. She raises her voice, puts on a cross look, threatens, strikes them, and pinches their ears, snaps their heads, &c. The children cry, pout, sulk, and poor Mrs. F. has to do her work over pretty often. Then she will find fault with her husband because he will not fall in with her ways, or chime with her as chorus.

V. Fretting and Scolding make Hypocrites.

As a fretter never receives confidence and affection, so no one likes to tell them anything disagreeable, and thus procure for themselves a fretting. Now children conceal as much as they can from such persons. They cannot make up their mind to be frank and open-hearted. So husbands conceal from their wives and wives ser John S. Hart, Principal of the Centre High School in Philadelphia—an institution which scampares favorably with the very best of its kind in Europe, even in Germany, both for its plan and management—writes, in his annual report of 1849-50:

"The object of this department (English and Anglo-Saxon) is to make the student familiar

always has enough to fret at, especially if he or she has the organ of order and neatness largely developed. Something will always be out of place. There will always be some dirt some where. Others will not eat right, look right, sit right, talk right; he will not do these things so as to please them. And fretters are generally so selfish as to have no regard for any one's comfort but their own.

VII. It is a mark of a Vulgar Disposition. Some persons have so much gall in their disposition, are so selfish that they have no regard to the feelings of others. All things must be done to please them. They make their husbands, wives, children, domestics, the conductors by which their spleen and ill nature are discharged. We to the children who are exposed to such influences. It makes them callous and unfeeling, and when they grow up they pursue the same course with their own children those entrusted to their management, and thus the race of fretters is perpetuated. Any person who is in the habit of fretting, sacering, taunting their husbands, wives, children, or domestics, shows either a bad disposition or else ill-breeding; for it is generally your ignorant, low-bred people that are guilty of such

CAPITAL CRIMES .- The frequency with which one murder follows upon another is becoming truly alarming. There must be something radically wrong in the operation of our laws or in the state of society, that murder stalks unrestrained through the land. We believe that the fault is in both the laws and society. The law. demands more of the criminal than society is willing to give, and thus the criminals themselves go unwhipt of justice, and by committing one crime become ripe for another.

It is thought by many that capital punishment is fast losing its terror, as it ought to lose its hold upon the statute book. It cannot be denied that laws right in themselves often become inexpedient and dangerous by the state and condition of society; and it is not impossible that this remark is true of the law requiring capital punishment. Nearly one-half of our citizens believe such punishment to be wrong, and very many of them believe it to be Hence, let a murder be committed, and nearly one-half of the community is arrayed on the side of the murderer. A morbid sensibility is created in his favor, and we now think it impossible to empanel a jury which would not b swayed more or less by the conviction or belief that capital punishment is inexpedient and unwarranted.

Hence it is difficult to convict a man of mur der if he is guilty. It is the certainty of pun-ishment, and not the severity, that deters from crime. And it is a matter for serious consid eration whether a community would not be more secure with laws less stringent and a more faithful execution. We may pity or cen-sure a jury for saying: "We had no doubt that he killed the man, and that, too, with malice: but we didn't want to bring him in guilty of murder. If the penalty had been punishment in the State prison for life, we would have found him guilty in ten minutes." Such is the language of nearly half of the juries which sit in capital cases. And it cannot be wondered at that murders abound in such a cocamunity. There are now four persons under sentence of death in the city of New York, and eight more under indictments for murder. There are sev-eral more in other counties. We do not know the exact number of those charged with murder in the whole State; but it is enormous. The penalty of murder holds out but little terror to criminals under the practical administration of justice; and we hope that our law-makers will No one ever did, ever can, or ever will love an give this subject their earliest and most serious attention .- Rochester (N. Y.) Times, Aug. 13.

Scene in the Streets of Paris .- A day or

two since, an American gentleman, now a planter at the South, and formerly consul general for the United States in Africa, was riding in the grand avenue of the Champs Elysees in or the noise of musquitoes. Many a man has an open barouche. He was accompanied by delighting the town at the Hippodrome were coming down. The gentleman told his coachman to drive in the midst of them and then stop. This being done, he rose, with an Arabic salute, and in the Arabic tongue commenced a courteous conversation. The astonishment of the swarthy sons of the desert knew no They crowded round the carriage and gazed at the ladies with the most eager curiosity, knowing that they came from that distant land World. They talked long and familiarly with the American gentleman; and when they parted, it was with deep and reverential ms. Among them was one negro from the interior of Lou Jan, a country of which we have beard, but where no traveler has ever been able to penetrate. The congregation of around this unusual spectacle, threatened at the moment to assume the proportions of a verita-

For the American Telegraph. MECHANISM, No. XV .- By JOSIAH HOLMOW In this age of progress practical science

tands in bold relief. It is the broad, strong foundation of support, the grand centre-spring of movement in every work of progress. First elements-" ultimate principles"-of science, applied to human wants, used as the primary lever of business, adopted as the "First Lessons" of elementary instruction, have already produced mighty results. They have occasioned a "World's Fair" for the exhibition of such results, for the universal diffusion of such principles. They must be thus diffused. It is the voice of public sentiment: that is omnipotent. Potentates, despots, and tyrants cannot resist it; it is itself the potentate of all earthly powers.

The history of practical science for the last

quarter of a century is, in no small degree, the history of the world, especially of human pro-gress in this most remarkable age of the world. The sciences showing most progress are geology and chemistry. Half a century ago the word geology was not named even in our colleges; it hardly had a place in our dictionaries. Now it is in every child's mouth. One of the most distinguished professors, in one of the oldest and most distinguished of American colleges, remarked that when he took possession of the thirty years since, he did not know the name of quartz, nor of any place in the country where he could learn it. The name and character of this professor are now as wide as the science he

teaches. Another professor, appointed to a similar chair in another distinguished college, about the same time, remarked that when he took possession of the place assigned him in the in-stitution he did not know that there was more than one kind of stone in the world, and he did not know the name of that. Not many years after he produced a large volume on gealogy and mineralogy, which was pronounced by the English reviewers the best work extant on the subject. It was translated into the French and German languages, and used in both those coun-

German languages, and used in both those countries as the most substantial text-book.

In the unparalleled progress of this highly practical, also fascinating, science—geology—schools have had an effective agency. By the agency of young hands in Boston, near twenty years since, each member of the Massachusetts Legislature was furnished with a small elementer. tary cabinet of geology, in behalf of the schools in his legislative district, by him to be circula-ted for the benefit of the whole. The next Legislature ordered a geological survey of the State. The generous young spirits of Philadel-phia, not long after, engaged in a similar ageucy, and produced like results in Pennsylvania. From these juvenile efforts came the appointments of President Hitchcock, of Amherst College, and Professor Rodgers, of Pennsylvania, as the geologists of their respective States. By both these gentlemen lectures have been given before the Smithsonian Institution.

The geological surveys of the other States, by legislative enactment, followed in quick succession, leading to scientific explorations of nearly every State in the Union, with others on a more extended scale, under the provisions of our National Legislature. For combining the State and National geologists, they organized themselves into a society for the mutual aid of themselves and the common benefit of the country and of science. Under the law of progress, this little club of geologists has, by various steps, advanced and cularged into the "American Association for the Promotion of Science embracing large numbers of scientific men coming up in the course of this progress, now holding annual and semi-annual meetings, very largely attended, in different and distant parts of our country, making a special aim to co-operate with kindred societies in other countries. It is due to the generous young spirits of Washington, the heart of the nation, to mention that offerings kindred to those rendered to patriotism and to science, by the noble energies referred to in Boston and Philadelphia, for Massachuetts and Pennsylvania, have recently been made and are now making by them for American citizens and the world's progress. With them progress is the watchword.

Experiment .- Some twelve years since the pupils of a female seminary in a country town in Massachusetts sent to a similar institution in Georgia a box of common stones picked up in their streets. Within a year or two after that the Georgia school had on one side of their room a large, handsome glass case, labelled in gold, "Mineral Cabinet," filled with choice specimens. On another side of the same room was a similar case, labelled "Botanical Cabinet," richly furnished with plants. Another similar case was labelled "Library," with a good selection of books. This school was then scientific correspondence in seven different

TO A ORUMBLING SUBSCRIBER

States. The whole produced by a "box of com-

A quondam patron of the Sentine!
Pointely bide us "send the thing to hell!"
A timely hint. The proper, we confess,
With change of residence to change th' address,
It shall be sent, if Charon's musi will let it.
Where the subscriber will be sure to get it.
[Burlington (Vt.) Sentinel.

LONDON AT NIGHT .- The English people, at least those of them who reside in London, are known to divide their day very differently from the inhabitants of most other cities—almost literally "turning night into day." The habit is not peculiar to any one class of the popula-tion, but appears to govern alike the world of fashion and business. Horace Greeley, in reference to this characteristic of London life, says :

"London is given to late hours. At 6 a though the sun has long been up, there are few stirring in the principal atreets; occasionally you meet a cab hurrying with some passenger to take an early train; but few shutters are down at 7, and scarcely an omnibus is to be seen till after 8. The aristocratic dinner hour is 8 p. m. The morning to sleep, the afternoon to business, and the evening to enjoyment, seems the usual routine with the favored classes. Walking home from a soirce at the West-end, through Regent street, Haymarket, and the Strand, once at midnight, I was struck, though accustomed to all manner of late hours in New York, with the relative activity and wide-awake aspect of London at that hour. It seemed the High Change of revelry and pleasure-seeking. The taverns, the clubs, and drinking-shops, be-trayed no symptoms of drowsiness; the thea-tres were barely beginning to emit their jaded lookers on, afoot and in carriage, that collected multitudes; the cabs and private carriages were more plentiful than by day, and were briskly wheeling hundreds from party to party; even the omnibuses rattled down the wide streets as freshly and almost as numerously as at mid-